

SENATE RECORD VOTE ANALYSIS

105th Congress
1st Session

Vote No. 105

June 17, 1997, 6:35 pm
Page S-5765 Temp. Record

FOREIGN AFFAIRS REFORM/Final passage, as amended

SUBJECT: Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1997 . . . H.R. 1757. Final passage, as amended.

ACTION: BILL PASSED, 90-5

SYNOPSIS: As passed, H.R. 1757, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1997, will reorganize and consolidate the foreign affairs agencies of the United States Government. The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), the United States Information Agency (USIA), and the United States International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA; part of the Agency for International Development (AID)) will be abolished and their functions will be incorporated into the State Department. AID will be placed under the direct oversight of the State Department. Arrearages of \$819 million to the United Nations will be paid over 3 years subject to certain conditions. The bill will authorize \$6.08 billion in fiscal year (FY) 1998 and \$5.93 billion in FY 1999 for the State Department and other foreign affairs agencies, including the Peace Corps. Key details are listed below.

Consolidation:

- ACDA will be abolished by October 1998 and its functions will be transferred to the State Department and put under the control of the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security (that post will be created by this bill);
- the USIA will be abolished by October 1, 1999 and its functions will be transferred to the State Department and put under the control of the Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy (that post will be created by this bill);
- 90 days after enactment or by October 1, 1998 USIA public affairs and legislative affairs offices will be incorporated into the State Department;
- the broadcasting services will remain independent from the State Department (see vote No. 104 for related debate);
- the IDCA will be eliminated by October 1, 1998, thereby severing the AID Administrator's direct link to the President and placing him under the direction of the Secretary of State;
- the statutory requirement to allocate development and economic assistance directly to AID will be eliminated; all U.S. foreign assistance programs will be funded through the State Department;

(See other side)

YEAS (90)				NAYS (5)		NOT VOTING (5)	
Republican (52 or 100%)		Democrats (38 or 88%)		Republicans (0 or 0%)	Democrats (5 or 12%)	Republicans (3)	Democrats (2)
Abraham	Helms	Akaka	Kennedy		Bingaman	Enzi- ²	Daschle- ⁴
Allard	Hutchinson	Baucus	Kerrey		Byrd	Kempthorne- ²	Johnson- ⁴
Ashcroft	Hutchison	Biden	Kerry		Harkin	Roberts- ²	
Bennett	Inhofe	Boxer	Kohl		Sarbanes		
Bond	Jeffords	Breaux	Landrieu		Wellstone		
Brownback	Kyl	Bryan	Lautenberg				
Burns	Lott	Bumpers	Leahy				
Campbell	Lugar	Cleland	Levin				
Chafee	Mack	Conrad	Lieberman				
Coats	McCain	Dodd	Mikulski				
Cochran	McConnell	Dorgan	Moseley-Braun				
Collins	Murkowski	Durbin	Moynihan				
Coverdell	Nickles	Feingold	Murray				
Craig	Roth	Feinstein	Reed				
D'Amato	Santorum	Ford	Reid				
DeWine	Sessions	Glenn	Robb				
Domenici	Shelby	Graham	Rockefeller				
Faircloth	Smith, Bob	Hollings	Torricelli				
Frist	Smith, Gordon	Inouye	Wyden				
Gorton	Snowe						
Gramm	Specter						
Grams	Stevens						
Grassley	Thomas						
Gregg	Thompson						
Hagel	Thurmond						
Hatch	Warner						

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:

- 1—Official Business
2—Necessarily Absent
3—Illness
4—Other

SYMBOLS:

- AY—Announced Yea
AN—Announced Nay
PY—Paired Yea
PN—Paired Nay

Compiled and written by the staff of the Republican Policy Committee—Larry E. Craig, Chairman

- the State Department will supervise AID programs to ensure that they are consistent with U.S. foreign policy; and
- 90 days after enactment or by October 1, 1998 AID public affairs, press office, and legislative affairs offices will be incorporated into the State Department.

Conditions on current payments to the United Nations (for FYs 1998-1999):

- the United Nations must implement a negative growth budget for the 1998-1999 budgetary cycle;
- total funding for U.S. contributions to international organizations will be capped at \$900 million annually;
- the value of U.S. goods and services provided to United Nations peacekeeping efforts will be counted as part of the United States' assessment for those efforts, and the United States must be reimbursed to the extent that its assessment is exceeded;
- personnel reductions promised by the United Nations Secretary General must be implemented, and the United Nations must have a strong and independent Inspector General;
- United States funds will not be used for any global United Nations conferences, and United States assessments for the United Nations will not be used to fund other organizations;
- the President will notify and consult with Congress on United Nations peacekeeping operations; and
- foreign aid to countries whose United Nations diplomats owe unpaid parking fines will be cut by 110 percent of the total of their fines.

Conditions on payments of arrearages (unpaid prior assessments) to the United Nations (see vote No. 102 for related debate):

- for each of FYs 1998-2000, the State Department will have to certify: that the United Nations accepts the payments in this bill as full payment for past arrearages; that the United Nations and its agencies have not taken any actions contrary to the Constitution of the United States or United States' sovereignty; and that the United Nations has not imposed any taxes on the United States, established a standing army, imposed interest fees on U.S. arrearages, violated public or private property rights in the United States, or engaged in borrowing income in excess of budgetary appropriations.

- for FY 1999, the State Department will also have to certify: that the share of assessed contributions for any member state for the United Nations regular budget or for any of its agencies does not exceed 22 percent and that the assessment for any member state for peacekeeping costs does not exceed 25 percent (the second cap will have to be permanent); and

- for FY 2000, the State Department will also have to certify: that the 22-percent cap set in FY 1999 has been lowered to 20 percent; that inspectors general have been appointed for the three largest United Nations specialized agencies (the International Labor Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the World Health Organization); that certain general accounting and financial regulations have been implemented by the United Nations and its agencies; that a procedure has been instituted to identify programs that should be sunsetted; and that the United States has been given a permanent seat on the United Nations budgetary committee.

Miscellaneous:

- Haitians who credibly have been alleged to have been involved in extrajudicial killings will be denied entry into the United States (see vote No. 101);

- it is the sense of the Senate that the Iran-Iraq Non-Proliferation Act should be enforced with respect to the sale by a Chinese company of C-802 cruise missiles to Iran (see vote No. 103);

- the United States will not participate in an international criminal court with jurisdiction over crimes of an international character except pursuant to a treaty or as specifically allowed by statute;

- \$25 million in FY 1998 and \$75 million in FY 1999 will be authorized to build a U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem;

- a special envoy with the rank of ambassador will be created for Tibet;

- the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act will be amended to remove the Secretary of the Treasury's discretion to waive prohibitions on certain financial transactions with specified terrorist states (last year, the Clinton Administration waived those provisions for Sudan and Syria);

- it is the sense of the Senate that Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Bulgaria are to be commended for their progress toward meeting the guidelines for prospective North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) membership, and that they should be invited to become full NATO members as soon as they meet all relevant criteria;

- it is the sense of the Senate that the People's Republic of China should stop its persecution of Christians and that the United States Government should express its concern over that persecution at high-level meetings with Chinese officials, including the upcoming state visit by the President of China;

- it is the sense of the Senate: that the United States should limit the granting of visas to People's Republic of China officials who work in entities that implement China's laws and directives on religious practices and coercive population planning; that taxpayer subsidies to China through multilateral lending institutions should be limited; that a list should be published of companies owned in whole or in part by the Chinese military that export to, or have an office in, the United States; that the United States should consider imposing sanctions on particular companies; and that the United States should promote democratic values in China through increased funding for Radio Free Asia, National Endowment for Democracy programs in China, and student, cultural, and legislative exchange programs;

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- it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should consider halting aid to the Palestinian Authority (led by Yasser Arafat) in light of the Palestinian Authority's announcement that selling land to Jews is a crime punishable by death and in light of evidence that implicates it in the murder of people who sold land to Jews in the Jerusalem and the Ramallah area of Israel;

- funds will be earmarked for the United National Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

- unmarried adult children of Vietnamese re-education camp internees will be eligible for refugee status in the Orderly Departure Program; and

- the State Department: will develop a long-term strategy for it to carry out its counterdrug responsibilities in a manner consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy; will develop a comprehensive database for use in considering visa applications; and will coordinate its counterdrug activities with foreign governments and international organizations.

NOTE: Immediately prior to final passage, the Senate struck all after the enacting clause and inserted in lieu thereof the text of S. 903, as amended.

Those favoring final passage contended:

This bill is bipartisan. It will resolve numerous contentious issues that have been debated over the past several years. Republican Members, Democrat Members, and the Administration negotiated its contents in good faith. We are confident that a majority of Senators will be pleased with the resulting compromise provisions, and the Administration has signalled that it will sign this bill. The major issues that have been resolved are the consolidation of the foreign policy agencies and the payment of arrearages to the United Nations. Two independent agencies will be put under the control of the State Department, and a third, the AID, will have some of its functions moved into the State Department and the State Department will be given policy control over the foreign assistance administered by AID. The arrearages will be paid subject to certain reasonable conditions on the United Nations that the Administration has agreed to support. Overall, we are very pleased with the provisions of this bill, and urge our colleagues to join us in voting in favor of final passage.

No arguments were expressed in opposition to final passage.